

THE
UNITED STATES
Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1892.

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1892.

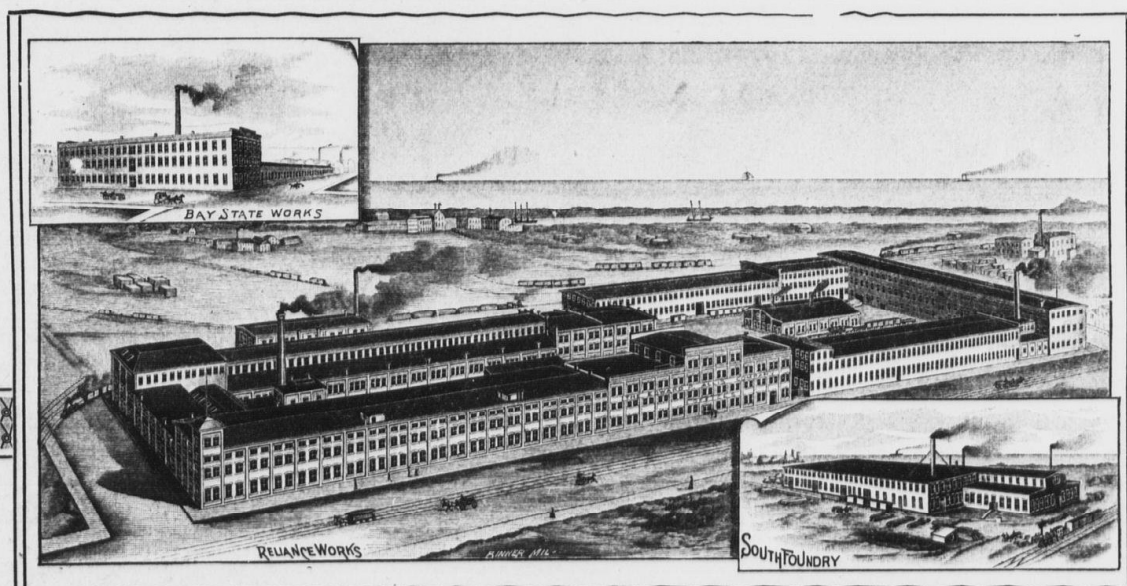
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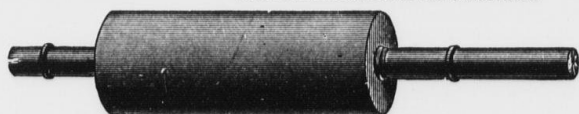
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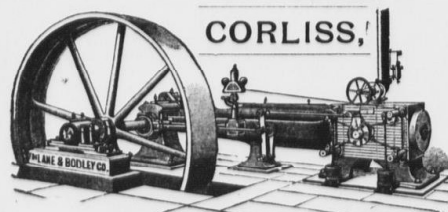
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IT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A SHORT TIME

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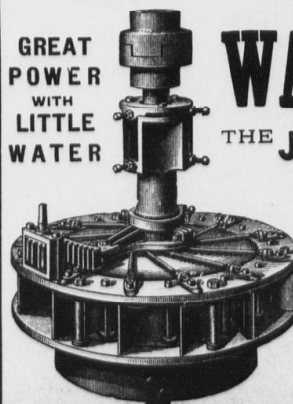
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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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NEW YORK CITY.

THE UNITED STATES Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 2.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1892.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

THE MODEL MILLS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

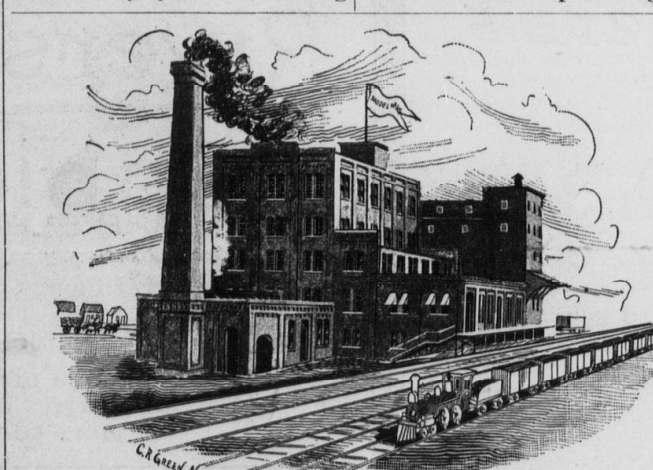
WE present here with an illustration of McCann's Nashville Mill, he has named it the "MODEL MILLS" but he calls it "a daisy". When Mc wants to build a Mill, he goes at it in an original manner, 1st he knows about what he wants, 2nd he knows where to find what he wants, 3rd he then goes there and stays right by until he gets what he is after. The consideration cuts but a little figure if it dont oversize his pile. On his first trip to Milwaukee to contract for the "Model Mills." when asked, "what he was doing up in this part of the country?" his reply was: "I came up to have a talk with Bill Gray, I want him to plan a mill for me, we made a bargain with the Allis Company to build us just as good a mill as they know how to build. I've told them to spare nothing to make it as perfect as possible." And he says now he got what he bargained for. The plant consists of the main building 58x82 feet, 5 stories high, an elevator at one end 40x116, bins 60 feet deep, capacity 150,000 bushels. A warehouse along the track 60x58 feet with two floors. At the end toward the elevator 20 feet of the mill is cut off by a fire wall and used for cleaning purposes. The engine and boiler rooms 50x58 and 18 feet high adjoining which is a large brick stack. The machinery in the mill consists of 35 Gray's double rolls complete with air suction, 76 Gray's sieve scalp-ers, flour dressers and centrifugal reels, 20 Reliance Purifiers with dust collectors, 5 flour packers with scales and all other necessary machinery for a first class mill. Allis & Co., completed the mill in 90 days after the millrights took charge. The mill was started up and has continued to run night and

day since, having not only fulfilled, but exceeded the guarantee made by Allis & Co., from the start. McCann is happy in the belief that he is now running the best mill ever built, and Mc knows because he has had the experience of more than thirty years in milling

of his physician his hold upon life was loosened and he passed quietly to the other shore. He was born March 28th 1815 in Franklin Co., Mass. Mr. Howes was a man of wonderful vitality, untiring industry and perseverance, by these virtues he was enabled to build up as large if

it. Mr. Howes was a man of unimpeachable integrity and reputation. No man stood higher in commercial circles, and although he had passed the limit of three score and ten, when last we saw him there was apparently many years of usefulness yet in store for him.

For 26 years he has been a resident of Silver Creek and prominently identified with its prosperity. His surviving family consists of 5 daughters all married but one, Mrs. Howes died about four years ago.



THE MODEL MILLS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

and always tried to have the best and secured it when possible.

SIMEON HOWES.

HARDLY a month passes that we are not called upon to chronicle the death of some prominent pioneer connected by friendly ties to the milling industry of our country. The entire milling fraternity are sorrowed by the announcement of the death of Simeon Howes, who passed peacefully from life at midnight January 28th. Although for some months a sufferer from apprehension of a fatal ending were felt until about 3 weeks prior to his death when a slight attack of grippe left him in such an enfeebled condition that his recuperative powers were not equal to a restoration to health and despite the loving administration of his family and the close attendance

not the largest trade in special milling machinery in the world, and so extended was this trade, that the Howe machines are known and appreciated in every country where wheat is grown or ground into flour. He believed thoroughly in the absolute superiority of his grain cleaning machinery and no material was too good or too costly that added in any way to its improvement or its usefulness. When all this was accomplished he was prodigal in his expenditures to bring his machines into general use. We well remember when his agent first visited this city many years ago made our office his headquarters and spent some days in looking over the town, the mills and their machinery — before a word was mentioned about cleaners—we were induced to put in the first machine sold in Milwaukee, and never had cause to regret

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASS'N.

WE are pleased to publish the following extract from a business letter just received from A. C. Loring, late chairman of the executive committee of the Millers' National Association, it has the ring of pure metal.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1891.

The writer of this letter is just as much interested in the National Millers' Association as he ever was, and shall do all in his power to develop and increase its usefulness. The great mistake of the association is the lack of knowledge as to the good work that is being done for them and how much they are protected against litigation and annoyances of all kinds. I am still a believer in a reasonable large surplus and, if possible, an active, energetic management, and think if we can we should elect at the next meeting of the National Millers' Association an active president who will devote his time, as well as that of the secretary to the organization. I do not know whether it is possible to convince the members of the Millers' National Association that such a thing is advisable and practicable. It has been the fault of our association that they have not been willing to devote a little more time and money, and while we have one of the best executive committees that it is possible to get, the members of the association have not backed them up in a way that would permit them to show what good would result from such a course.

Yours truly,

[signed] A. C. LORING.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory

FOR 1892-1893

Will contain: 1. A list of Flour Mills in each State, Territory and Province, with names of owners, P. O. and county; in thousands of instances giving their capacity in barrels per day, kind of power used, etc., also indicating such firms as are supposed to be worth \$10,000 and upwards. Total number of mills given, about 18,000.

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Associations.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of this Association held their quarterly meeting at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the 5th inst; Present: A. R. James, Buffalo; President Wm. Sanderson, Milwaukee; Chairmen, C. B. Cole, Chester, Illinois; Chas. J. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Urban, Jr., Buffalo. The following is condensed from the report sent out by the Secretary.

During the past year the Executive Committee has been called upon to take action for the protection of members in relation to four different patent claims, any one of which, but for the existence of this organization and the prompt attention given by it to such matters, would have resulted in serious trouble for millers generally. Suits are now pending in several important patent cases, some of which will undoubtedly furnish practical demonstration of the value of membership in The Miller's National Association in the near future. The existence of the organization has a moral effect in preventing the development of schemes for profit from millers through invalid patent claims, which is of far greater value and importance than many members realize.

The Association has accomplished many benefits during the past year indirectly. By its action with other commercial organizations, in the National Transportation Association, there is no question as to the advantages that will result for every member who is a shipper. At its recent annual meeting, The National Board of Trade endorsed the action of the National Transportation Association by the adoption of resolution favoring the amendment

by Congress of the Inter-State Commerce Act, so as to establish a uniform freight classification and bill of lading, which shall fix the carriers, liability as provided by common and statutory law.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission in its last report to Congress recommended such legislation. In order that this Commission may properly perform the work expected of it, and that when a decision has been rendered and the carriers fail to comply with it, instead of the necessity of appealing to the courts to enforce such decision and submitting the question to an entirely new trial, which may (and frequently does) reverse the same, it is believed that this state of affairs should be remedied and that the decisions of the Commission should be given the same value that is possessed by findings of fact of a Master of Chancery in the Federal Courts. To this end the National Board of Trade adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress to so amend the Inter-State Commerce Law:—

First: That corporations as well as their agents and employees be made indictable;

Second: That the reports and findings of the Commission shall have the force and effect of the reports of Masters in Chancery in Federal Courts, in case of subsequent judicial proceedings;

Third: To authorize and empower the Inter-State Commerce Commission to employ competent and permanent counsel to represent them in any litigation they find necessary in the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce Act, and their decisions and orders under it.

It would be well if all members of The Miller's National Association interest themselves in this subject, to the extent of

securing action on the part of their local commercial organizations in support of these resolutions, which should be communicated to Senator Cullum of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, and, at the same time bring such personal influence as may be possible to bear upon their Congressmen to assist in securing the desired legislation.

The organization of the Miller's Tracing Bureau, referred to later in this circular, which has been entirely self-supporting, without a dollar from the treasury of the National Association, has proven directly beneficial to members who are exporters and who have availed themselves of its services, and indirectly a benefit to every manufacturer of flour in the country. That the Association has not done more, its members are accountable for. Its usefulness may be increased to any extent that millers may desire and will support. The Association has always attended to the business that has been placed in its hands, and if the opportunity is afforded by its members their benefits may be multiplied.

In view of the false and malicious statements that have lately been published regarding the Association, misrepresenting its present condition and intended to persuade members to withdraw, though perhaps such attacks are not worthy of notice, it may be as well to inform you that the Executive Committee believes the Association was never in better or more prosperous condition than at present. There has been a creditable gain in new members during the past year and no perceptible dropping off of old ones. The treasury had, at the first of the year, a credit balance of about \$3,500, and the payment of dues of January 15th will raise that amount to about \$10,000.

The Executive Committee requests that all members who may be threatened or approached for settlement by representatives of Lee shall at once notify the Association of the circumstances.

It was resolved by the Committee to call the next (Sixteenth) Annual Convention of The Miller's National Association to be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2nd, 1892. A programme of interesting features will be arranged and published later, with the formal call. Application has been made for special transportation rates, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of millers from all parts of the country. The Convention will probably be held either at the Board of Trade Building or in the Auditorium Hotel.

After completing the business of the National Association, the Executive Committee took up the subject of

THE MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

The Bureau was organized July 1891. Its first month's accounts were not closed until August 31st, therefore the end of January, 1892, would constitute its first six months' existence. The semi-annual statement proved very gratifying to the committee. During that time 882,823 sacks of export flour had been traced for members; the average number per month showing a gradual increase, and at present amounting to about 250,000. A number of commendatory letters received from members were read, and several stated that a marked improvement in transportation service was noticeable, which was attributed to the efforts of the Bureau. The financial exhibit was as encouraging as was the amount of patronage received. At the start but \$344.50 of the guarantee fund had been collected. This amount has been replaced in the treasury, and will undoubtedly be refunded and the guarantee fund cancelled, when the annual meeting occurs on June 2d.

The total receipts of the Bureau during the six months amounted to \$1,393.02, and the total expenses \$1,115.23, leaving a cash balance of \$277.79 in the treasury, as net earnings. While a small surplus may accumulate during the season when lake navigation is closed, as no tracing at the lake ports is then required, it will be consumed during the time that the lake carriers are employed.

The Tracing Bureau has at present active members in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, and the service furnished from all sections seems to prove equally satisfactory and profitable to the members.

Respectfully,

FRANK BARRY,
Secretary.

A WATERPROOF blacking which will give a fine polish without rubbing, and will not injure the leather: 18 parts beeswax, 6 parts spermaceti, 66 parts oil of turpentine, 5 parts asphalt varnish, 1 part powdered borax, 5 parts Frankford black, 2 parts Prussian blue, 1 part nitro-benzol. Melt the wax, add the powdered borax, and stir until a kind of jelly has been formed. In another pan melt the spermaceti, add the asphalt varnish, previously mixed with the oil of turpentine, stir well, and add to the wax. Lastly add the color, previously rubbed smooth with a little of the mass. The nitro-benzol gives fragrance.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

Time of Holding of Miller's National Convention fixed—The Great Niagara Tunnel—A Day's Outing at Jewett Stock Farm—Board of Trade Election—Snow Delaying Railroad Shipments—Grain Inspector Appointed—Wheat Stocks—Duty on Canada Barley—Working for a Reduction—The Washburn Option Bill not desired.

A. R. JAMES, president, and George Urban, Jr., member of the executive committee of the Millers' National Association attended the meeting of the executive committee in Chicago on the 5th inst., arriving home about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. No time was lost in jumping into their business harness, as both had lost more time than they could well afford just now. The only action of importance was fixing the day and place for the next meeting of Miller's National Convention. Chicago was chosen, June 1st and 2d, and headquarters at the Auditorium.

Mayor Somers, health commissioner Wingate and city engineer Benzenberg, of Milwaukee, were in Buffalo, February 6th, inspecting our way of disposing of garbage. The business men of this city were more than favorably impressed with the mayor. His appearance is decidedly striking and the town to tell the truth, was just "stuck" on the mayor of Milwaukee. He looks all business.

The great Niagara Falls tunnel is being constructed as fast as was expected of the contractors. There is now a tunnel under the village from the lower river, running back 6,700 feet and test of shafts 1 and 2 has shown everything all right.

The only thing about this Niagara Falls tunnel Buffalo does not like is the new move made by the company to obtain an 18 foot channel in the Niagara river from Buffalo to Port Day. This Port Day is within the limits of Niagara Falls and if the movement is successful it will seriously interfere with Buffalo's grain trade. A committee has been appointed to appear before the Rivers and Harbors committee in Washington at an early day, to urge the deepening of the channel at Port Day; once let this be accomplished and the deepening of the Niagara River will be an easy matter. Still there is nothing to prevent the millers at the Falls from stringing half a dozen or more canal boats behind a tug and towing them to Port Day even now. The expense would not be as much as that charged by Railroads from our elevators.

No; this channel cannot be allowed. The fight will be a hard one with every port on the great lakes against it on the claim that such channel will further lower the water in the lakes. Uncle Sam blew out a large amount of rock at the entrance to the river about a year ago and then suddenly quit the job, without completing anything. It is said the engineers saw that the work was dangerous to the lakes.

Mr. F. J. Henry, who left Buffalo for New York on a business trip and was taken ill there, is in Richmond, Virginia, where it is hoped his health will be improved.

An invitation to visit the great stock farm of Henry Jewett & Co., about 18 miles from Buffalo, was extended to a few members of the Exchange. Quite a crowd of the trotters went, among them being Warfield, O'Brien, Rasseel, Ratcliffe, Sr., Pratt, and several of the older heads. All declared they never enjoyed themselves as well in their lives. There was nothing to keep out the cold except good cheer with which everybody had provided himself to an unlimited extent. The gentlemen were the better for this day's outing and went at the hard task of inventing new jokes with renewed vigor during the whole of the following week.

Of all the surprises in the election on 'Change, the small vote of Wm. C. Newman over Horace J. Harvey was the most mysterious. At the last moment Mr. James was persuaded in fact forced to withdraw, both by his business interest and also by his convictions, that there should be an opposition in the ticket for president. Mr. Harvey was prevailed upon to fill the vacancy and naturally anyone would suppose (after it was rumored several times that Harvey had also withdrawn), that Mr. Newmann could poll two-thirds of the vote at least. But when A. R. James withdrew, Wm. C. Newman lost all interest in the election, and this explains the gain for Harvey. "Clint" wanted a "go" with James and the disgust he expressed when his opponent declared he was not in the field, would have turned the edge of a razor. A contest between James and Newman would have made things hot. Mr. James with his ambitious, energetic, yankee go-aheadness, and Mr. Newman's conservatism. What a clashing! yet Mr. Newman makes an excellent vice-president. He has shown himself open to conviction when proper arguments were used, there is no doubt he will let good enough alone.

Secretary Thurstone was reappointed after some little hesitation, but Mr. Daly, his assist-

ant, was dropped after sending in his resignation. Mr. Daly is considered the best railroad man the exchange ever had, in position he occupied.

Shipments by rail have been made under great difficulties, owing to the heavy fall of snow and a scarcity of cars. Wheat which should have been in New York a month ago is still here, but as the hurry is over the elevators are not being pushed to send it forward.

The best showing for the exchange at the recent annual meeting was made by chief inspector Conway W. Ball. This department earned \$3,000 more than last year. Mr. Ball also made so timely and business like suggestions to the board, which, if acted upon, will double the receipts of car grain at this point in two years. The roads should build or secure elevators, and arrange for the handling of car stuff, giving the receiver privilege of storing for five days, at just what such work would cost. It must be done some day.

Mr. Ball was reappointed chief inspector of grain, by the full vote of the flour and grain committee.

Minneapolis wheat is arriving here in sufficient quantities to supply the light country demand for spring wheat. The quality is excellent and as the seller is willing to take half a cent under Duluth, 1 Northern for Minneapolis of the same grade, there is no trouble in finding buyers. Sales to arrive in lots of 20,000 bushels, have also been made and it looks as if there would be more, wheat in store here at the opening of navigation, than we really need.

The amount in store and afloat in the harbor is nearly 3,000,000 bushels of Duluth wheat against 1,200,000 last year. It is likely there will be more than enough to go around.

Mr. Charles H. Gibson is in California, where he will remain for the next 60 days.

Mr. Junius S. Smith, weighmaster of the Merchants Exchange, is in Florida on his annual crocodile hunt. At the opening of navigation he will go on a still hunt for the outside weighmen, who have been cutting into his business, without going to any trouble or expense.

Flour is dull. To use an expression of a prominent miller, "it is devilish dull." A steady shrinking in values for patents with no proportionate decline in wheat was too much for the trade. Millers with few exceptions are looking for higher prices, and of course, hoping for it, as they claim more money can be made on high than on low prices. But as I have been preaching ever since wheat was up to 110, that we will see the lowest price in ten years.

The crop of wheat in this country has been greatly underestimated and not until the spring movement begins to accumulate will these predictions come true. The flat traders in Chicago have been scalping the market down and will continue to do so. The usual scares of "frozen winter wheat, bugs," etc., may cause reactions, but never will they reach the expected famine prices \$1.25 or \$1.50.

City card retail prices of flour are \$6.00 for patent spring and \$5.50 for winter, but of course, one can do better, except in the case of "T. & C.," "Urban's Best," Harvey & Henry's "King," and a few others.

Wholesale prices in car lots are best patent spring \$5.00, do. winter \$4.75, other grades in proportion. Rye flour held its own under strong competition from outside millers, and \$4.75 @ \$4.95 is the lowest price now, even with a drop of 12 to 15 cents in the price of rye.

Mr. H. C. Zimmerman, formerly a leading light in the management of the exchange, but now in New York, was in the city a day or two last week.

For the first time in two years Buffalo is actually frozen in solid, and ice is being cut from 18 to 20 inches in thickness. An early opening of navigation on this lake is therefore not anticipated.

The Buffalo damaged grain crowd was in at the sale of the Pinto salvage in New York. I do not think, however, that much money has been made lately by the "big four" or outsiders in either damaged grain or flour. In fact it is rumored that a Buffalo firm was severely bitten on the last deal. Too much competition has grown up in late years, to make this business profitable.

Buffalo maltsters are making another effort to have the duty on barley reduced to something like a working basis with Canada. They have started in to make it 10 cents per bushel instead of 30 cents, but are perfectly willing to pay 15c, the old rate. Its a matter of life or death with us here. Think of a capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels, only half of which is in operation to-day with the other half trembling on the verge of shutting up shop. The depreciation of malting house property, since the McKinley bill went into operation, has been something deplorable.

The danger of starting a fire under a frozen boiler is never fully understood by the average fireman, until the explosion occurs. Fredrick Robinson was terribly scalded in his father's mill, at Wayland, a week ago.

The Washburn option bill is not heard of in the brokers' offices in this city. Nobody

thinks such a sweeping measure can pass. If it does, why they will have to shut up the shop, that's all. The bill goes too far, which is the fault of all other legislation intended to benefit the farmer.

The old state elevator scheme has been again introduced in the legislature for the building of four floaters in New York and several in Buffalo. Capt. DePuy is at the head of it as usual. There is no doubt something should be done to aid the canals, but this is not the thing. With a good association at this end of the route and an agent in Chicago to contract freight, together with the floaters now outside of the association, or to be obtained at a fair price, a start can be made by the canal men to get their grain transferred and help themselves. The state is tired of listening to this annual cry of the shiftless canal men, who will not band together and save their property, even when the services and advice of the most experienced boat owners are given to them gratis.

BUFFALO.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Wheat Outlook—Our Surplus will all be wanted—The Option Bill again—Flour Market—Rye Flour Trust.

THE bulls and bears had their little innings in the grain markets the past month. But neither have made nor lost much, as one was too afraid and the other did not dare to stand long or short of any thing, long enough to lose or make more than a scalping profit. Indeed, we have only had a scalping market, with the advantages on the side of the shorts, had they sold when wheat was up and bought when it was down. But they have reversed this operation and hence thin, lean pocket books. The chief sellers of wheat below the old dollar mark, were the buyers last fall at or about \$1.20 for May.

There has been little to change the situation of the world's markets during the intervening period. But there has been a radical change in speculative opinion, based upon the cessation of the enormous and continuous export demand of the four fall months of the crop year. This was to have been expected, after four months of purchases on such a fine and extended scale, as to embrace every export market in the world, that had any surplus breadstuffs of any kind to sell for any delivery, from spot to four months ahead at any price. If any one expected such buying could continue throughout the crop year, he must have been woefully ignorant of the facilities of Europe to discharge and store such immense imports of grain as have

been accumulating in every Western European market, in advance of consumptive wants for the last three months.

Europe has simply been buried under food supplies in anticipation of a famine, at a time when her own crops were seeking market faster than usual, in order to secure the high spot prices which were current till into December, when the premium on future deliveries first disappeared under accumulations of the immense new crop movement. Europe bit off more than she could chew and digest, and she has been waiting for her digestive apparatus to overtake her own supplies for the first half of the crop year. To add to this, dullness in the foreign markets, financial affairs on the other side, have been more unsettled since the beginning of the New Year, and bankers have refused to advance money to speculators to buy and carry more grain, while calling in former loans as fast as possible without making trouble in the grain trade. The same has been true of cotton, in which \$50,000,000 of banking capital has been tied up in Liverpool alone.

It is therefore clear, why the speculative, as well as export support, of Europe has been withdrawn from our markets. But it does not prove that her wants on this crop will be less than estimated last fall, nor that she has anticipated them for the whole crop year.

While therefore there does not appear to be anything but possible crop scares or damage in the near future, to bull prices of breadstuffs on, it is still believed that all our surplus will be wanted by Europe before another crop, and at prices higher than the present, if not then on the first half of the crop.

Indeed, there has been an improving export demand since this month come in, from the U. K. and some from the continent, and it would no doubt be greater, were it not for the Bear tendency to speculation here, which frightens export buyers off. This was illustrated last week when one market advanced, because it had been oversold, and export demand increased, on the recovery above \$1.00, both for prompt and May shipment (at a discount of 1c on the latter month) until our Bears jumped on the market and broke it, for the "moral effect" it would have on the farmers who are backing the Washburn Anti-Option Bill in Congress, on the belief that it would enhance the prices of their products. This has been the only new element in the situation of our markets since the denial of the sensational reports of a week ago

that the growing crops of France and Russia had been damaged by frost.

The sentiment of the produce exchange is as generally against this bill as it was a dozen years or more ago, against the introduction of option trading in grain, when exporters and receivers alike, protested that it would ruin their business, as vigorously as they now protest to Congress that its abolition will ruin their business. There is a conservative element, however, especially in the flour trade, as shown by the interviews of our millers, sent you in last month's letter, which is in favor of the Washburne Bill. But the grain trade here and at the West, are believed to have organized a raid on the markets, when the prospects for the speedy passage of the bill by House were reported good, and at the same time sent a committee to Washington to show Mr. Hatch's Committee, which had the bill in charge, why it would "ruin them." On the other hand, when an indefinite postponement of its consideration was announced by Mr. Hatch, as a result of the produce exchange protest, the wheat pit turned about and bulled the markets also for its "moral effect on the farmer."

In connection with several leading export houses and receivers of flour and grain it is urged by some that speculation makes not only steadier markets, but higher prices for grain, as the short seller is constantly a support to cover his sales when exporters and millers are out of it, and that their sales of "wind" for future delivery, do not effect the price of spot grain (which is controlled by consumptive demand) any more than if it was another article. They also claim that the average price of winter wheat is higher in New York than in other winter wheat markets, because of speculation, and the same is here of Chicago and other spring markets. This view, however, is not general and is regarded as rather sophistical than true, since short selling must precede short buying and necessarily depress prices unnaturally, and therefore unnecessarily, while the support from the short interest comes only at a lower and unnatural level, except when the Bulls are strong enough to take all their short sales as well as the stock on the market and force them to cover without a profit or at a loss.

Others claim that the risks of elevator men and shippers in the West would be increased by an anti-option, law so that they will not buy the farmer's crops until they have declined to such a low price as to make purchases safe for investment. But this argument presupposes

that there are no buyers in the market for actual consumption, which was abundantly disproven last fall when exporters could not get the farmer's crops delivered as fast as wanted for shipment. This of course, is an exceptional year; yet there is no year that home consumption does not take the bulk of our crops, except of cotton, and the farmer can hold his crops or the bulk of them back until consumption overtakes supplies if the price is temporarily unduly depressed, by the refusal of the elevator men or Western shippers to buy, even should they combine to hold off, which they will never do for any length of time, as they can no more afford to be idle than the farmers can to hold their crops back, generally speaking.

There has been no flour market here for the past month, except for two or three days last week, when Europe began to come in again for the first time in the New Year, on the advance in wheat, and when the home trade started buying choice spring patents at \$5.00, fancy breads at \$5.10, winter do., at \$4.75@5.00 and winter straights at \$4.60@4.75 in 1,000 bbls. lines, for the first time since December. But when wheat fell back, both exporters and jobbers fell out again and the little improvement of 5@10c was lost. Outside of this there has been no movement in flour for the month except in city mills which have been fairly active at \$4.90 for the West Indies.

City mills have generally been running, except Hecker whose mill broke down this week and stopped a few days for repairs. It is claimed by them that the reciprocity treaty with the Spanish West Indies will call for 800,000 bbls. more flour from this country annually than before, as the price is now \$6.00 per bbl. there against \$12.00 formerly, when Spain supplied the greater part, which we will now furnish.

Others say these figures are guess work and we cannot tell till the end of the first year under the treaty. But the demand for South America has not been perceptibly increased by our treaties with these countries and the new treaty with the British West Indies is not expected to do us much good as we supplied the demand before.

Mill feed has been dull and dragging at 80@85c, since corn meal became cheaper.

"The Rye Flour Millers alleged Combination" has succeeded in getting the price down \$1.00 per bbl, since it was formed, reducing price from \$5.25, to the combine price, \$4.25.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1892.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Outlook for Wheat Prices—Profits of English Mills—Is English Agriculture Reviving?—Diversity of Opinion—The National Association of British and Irish Millers—Flouring Mill Fire.

THE surfeit of wheat supplies has oppressed the English market for the last two months and the price of wheat has been gradually falling since the end of November, until the advance during the present cereal year of 5s per quarter has practically been lost. However, there are signs, thanks to the dropping off during the past two weeks of wheat imports, of the demand overtaking the supply, which will mean a slight boom next month but only to drop again in March or April. This will enable some of the unfortunate holders to unload. The wheat sown in England the latter end of November and beginning of December is coming up and looks very healthy. Farmers believe in a material advance in prices and are now very busy making good the deficiency in the wheat acreage due to the prolonged frost.

The British Millers at this moment are not having it all their own way, the market being against them, but some idea of what a good time they have had, can be gathered from the following two reports of two Co-operative flour mills.

In the first case, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Rockdale Co-operative Corn Mill Society, the balance sheet showed a business for the quarter ending December 12th, 1891, of £84,133 and a net profit of £2,820 1s7d, out of which it was decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on capital, and a bonus of 3d in the pound on purchases. In the second case, that of the Halifax Flour Society, the balance sheet for the half year ending December 31st last, showed the value of goods sold amounted to £150,259 or £34,164 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of 28.88 per cent. The profit on the half-year's business, after providing for interest on capital and reserve fund, depreciation, and for expenses of management, amounts, with £400 brought forward, to £9,805, and will admit of a dividend of 1s4d in the pound on all members' purchases, and leave £113 for reserve fund. The net profit for the year was £17,870, showing an increase compared with 1890 of £5,567, or 45¼ per cent. The average dividend for the year was 1s4d, against 1s1d in 1890.

In the *Agricultural Gazette* published in this city, a French correspondent asks whether English Agriculture is reviving as he had been informed that the value of good land in En-

gland had begun to rise and that shrewd capitalists were making investments in it. To this question namely, "Is English Agriculture Reviving," there are four very interesting replies. T. E. S. in his reply states that wages in connection with all agricultural work have undoubtedly risen, but on the other hand, the prices of agricultural produce have not, so that, although there is a more remunerative return to the laborer, there is a less remunerative return to the farmer for the capital employed. This correspondent, T. E. S., further adds, that ever since the beginning of last December, there has been a steady and continuous fall in wheat until a great proportion of the rise brought about by the failure of the French and Russian harvests, has been lost before probably one-half of the produce from last harvest has been marketed.

A correspondent who signs himself "South of England," in reply to the question asked by no doubt a French farmer, says most decidedly, No! and he further states that if the whole of the country could speak out, the year 1891 has not produced six month's rent. Mr. W. Smith says that three replies are needed, one each for the landlord, farmer and laborer, and after giving a detailed reply under each of the three heads, he comes to the conclusion, that taking landlord, farmer and laborer, to represent agriculture there is no revival, in fact they are all going into poverty one after another. Ceres, another correspondent, on the other hand replies to the question in the affirmative and states that although prosperity is not returning to farmers with leaps and bounds, the most desponding must admit, that prospects are brightening. The question, however, to my mind, is easily answered when the supply and demand for farm lands is taken into account. We know that the rent asked for farm land has year by year been getting less and less until now, on account of an increased demand, the rents asked are not lowered to suit the applicant, but maintained, which shows a little improvement in Agriculture.

The National Association of British and Irish Millers did not hold their general meeting as they intended last December, but they now have it is said fixed it February 17 next when Mr. Thomas Parkinson, who visited the United States some few months ago, will read a paper "On the Conditioning of Wheat." This meeting will, it is expected, be a lively affair, as the two sections, composed of millers and milling engineers who have said so much during the last week about the forthcoming Milling and Baking

Exhibition which is announced to be held at the Agricultural Hall will meet in a great "tug of war." As to numbers the parties are about equally divided but those against the Exhibition consists of most of the leading Milling Engineers of England. However the Agricultural Hall Company say they will help this Exhibition and will spend money freely to make it a success. Mr. J. H. Chatterton is appointed the secretary of the Exhibition.

The following account of a mill fire is cut from the *Standard* of this city, which is written in its most dramatic style:—The vast block of premises facing the Thames on the Albert Embankment, close to Vauxhall Bridge, and known as Mumford's Flour Mills, caught fire shortly before eight o'clock last night, and for a time great anxiety was felt lest the enormous structure should become totally involved. The plant comprises one of the largest mills in the Metropolis. It covers an enormous area of ground, is of very lofty construction, and is literally crammed with hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain. Work was in progress when the alarm of "Fire!" rang through the establishment, and it was soon found that the "smutter" room on the fifth floor and the air-shaft to the roof were in flames. With commendable promptitude, the employees set to work to attempt to deal with the mischief. It was obvious, however, that the outbreak had obtained a strong hold of the north-east corner of the premises, and an immense body of flame was bursting out of the air shaft. When the news was rapidly circulated and reported to Superintendent Philcox, at Kensington, and to Captain Simonds, engines and men were rapidly turned out, and the Albert Embankment speedily became the scene of a procession of steamers, at a galloping pace, to the fire. The Salvage Corps authorities sent all available aid, and three of the river floats were sent from their moorings to the fire, and twelve steamers were soon at the scene. The hose was rapidly run up the staircases, and deliveries from steamer, standpipe, and hydrant were got to work with such rapidity that at last the mischief was beaten out. The damage, however, was very great, for the "smutter" room was nearly burned out, and the great quantity of water which poured through to the floors beneath caused much injury to the contents of the property.

The cutting was given to me in Liverpool yesterday by a well known insurance man who gave me full particulars of it. The whole of the damage done will be covered by about £300

at the outside. The roof of the smut room (which had a fire proof floor) being the only part damaged by fire and the remainder being that done by water.

A destructive fire however destroyed the St. Saviour's flour mill, at Dockhead, London, S.E., on the morning of Wednesday, January 13. The mill, two warehouses and wheat cleaning house being completely wrecked and in this case, the damage has been estimated between £60,000 and £70,000. The mill could turn out about 45 sacks of 280 lbs. of flour per hour and it was occupied by Mr. Seth Taylor who has another large flour mill at Waterloo Bridge, London.

The Victoria Purifier which is manufactured by Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., of Liverpool, has had a good sale during the past year and number sold since November 1888 now is 770 machines. The number of millers who have taken these purifiers is 189. So according to this there remains a larger business to be done in purifiers when a perfect one is placed on the market. X.Y.Z.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1892.

SIMPLE YET PROFITABLE INVENTIONS.—The history and growth of inventions are subjects in which all are interested. The difficulties and rebuffs which inventors have had to undergo in the perfecting of their ideas, their perseverance and ultimate success, form most interesting reading. Vast sums of money are brought in by apparently simple inventions requiring no great mechanical knowledge. The accounts of these read more like the wildest fiction than simple fact, and are sufficient to make the least covetous among us yellow with jealousy. The stylographic pen brought in \$200,000 a year; the india rubber tips to pencils \$100,000; metal plates for protecting the soles and heels of boots brought in \$1,250,000 in all; the roller skate \$1,000,000. A clergyman realized \$2000 a week by the invention of a toy; another toy, the return ball (a wooden ball with a piece of elastic attached) brought in an annual income of \$50,000; the "Dancing Jim Crow" \$75,000 a year. The inventor of a copper cap for children's boots was able to leave his heir \$2,000,000; whilst Singer of sewing machine fame, left at his death nearly \$15,000,000. There are, however, other and wonderful things which people have thought it worth while to patent, strong in the hope of making a big fortune in the near future, only to find in so many cases that their inventions were impracticable and very often perfectly ridiculous.—*Mining and Scientific Journal*.

Insurance.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

THE annual meeting was held at the Company's office on the 20th as provided in the By-Laws. The showing of the Company is that of a first-class financial corporation. The aim seeming to be, how can we reach the largest accumulation of assets and keep our policy holders from kicking over the traces. We were told by one of the officers lately, and have heard the same thing from Col. Barnum, "that the proportion of assets to the amount at risk is no greater now than at any former time in the history of the Company." We need not look beyond the last 12 months to disprove the statement. We find the assets December 31st, 1891, and December 31st, 1890, to be as follows:

| | 1891. | 1890. | Increase for the year. |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Bonds and Stocks. | 318,648.62 | 288,715.00 | |
| Loans on Bonds, Negotiations and Stocks. | 79,500.00 | 32,500.00 | |
| Cash. | 31,594.70 | 33,486.58 | |
| Interest not included. | 3,967.02 | 2,351.39 | |
| Premiums in course of Collection. | 463,110.34 | 379,033.28 | |
| TOTAL. | | | \$4,057.06 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Guaranteed Deposits. | 51,370.45 | 44,017.16 | |
| Unearned Premiums or Insurance Reserve. | 61,912.71 | 62,739.16 | |
| Losses Unadmitted. | 2,134.56 | 5,312.14 | |
| Other Liabilities. | 115,417.72 | 112,098.46 | |
| TOTAL. | | | 3,348.26 |
| Deposit Notes subject to Assessment Net. | 1,311,292.82 | 1,337,435.16 | |
| | | | 74,157.46 |

The above statement shows plainly the channel in which the company is drifting. An increase in one year of \$84,057.06 in cash assets, to be perhaps swept into that capacious maw, known and provided for in that ingenious by-law known as Article XII, from whence not one dollar can be returned to a policy holder under any circumstances. Why is not this sum returned to policy holders? it is not needed for a reserve because the required reserve December 31st, 1891, was nearly \$1000 less than December 31st, 1890, it is not required to meet liabilities, because the liabilities for 1891 are only \$3,348.27 greater than last year. If any good reason can be given for this increasing surplus we would like to have it as we have a large number of letters on our desk that are asking just such conundrums of us in regard to the company. The increase in in notes and guarantee deposits show a pleasing increase in new business. We believe in a sur-

plus for a mutual company, a good round one. Had the 32 mutuals to which Mr. Barnum refers in his report, been fortified with such a surplus the majority of them would have been doing business to-day, but that does not warrant any mutual company piling up an unreasonable surplus, in addition to its premium notes, particularly, when such 'surplus' can be carried beyond the reach of its owner by a pernicious by-law like Article XII. We are pleased to note the addition of another mill owner policy holder to the Board of Directors at the last election. Let the reform in this line continue until there is rendered unto Cæsar that which belongs to Cæsar.

THE receiver for the defunct mutual fire of Chicago, filed a bill in the circuit court in that city last week to hold the directors responsible for about \$65,000, charging gross mismanagement and misappropriation of the company's funds.—*Weekly Underwriter, Hartford, Conn.*

PAPER FLOORS.—Possibly the wide adaptability of paper may lead to a solution of the problem of rendering dwellings and business structures fireproof. The prospect is held out that paper will supersede wood as a material for floors, and that it will be made indestructible by fire or nearly so, realizing at least the ideal of slow-burning construction. It is in the interiors of buildings, even more than in their walls, that security from fire is needed. If paper which has been so treated that it will not ignite can be substituted for more combustible materials in the floors, finish and furniture of houses, the peril of fire will have been immensely reduced. And as the capabilities of paper have only begun to reveal themselves, the prediction that it will be thus employed does not seem unreasonable.—*Fire and Water.*

THE FATAL WATCHMAN.—St. Louis fire losses are over \$1,900,000. The "Famous" fire on Broadway last month was the hardest to bear. It was due either to the active carelessness or of the passive negligence of an inside watchman. The great Richardson-Drug-Store fire two years ago was due to the same cause. Some of the underwriters here have come to regard the inside watchman as an extra hazard. There is a decided feeling in the board that no allowance on rate should be made for the inside watchman.

There are, no doubt, cases where the inside watchman is invaluable, but the question is what is he worth on an

average? Is he a safeguard or a danger? Usually he is a cheap and old man. To-night he will sleep. To-morrow he will have a bottle. Next night he will let in a friend or two—for a smoke and for story-telling. Sometime he will find a fire under such headway that he will barely be able to save his own life. The drug-store watchman was cremated.

If an allowance on rate for watchmen is to be continued, every appointment should go to the board for approval, and a shrewd inspector should be employed to keep an eye on the habits of these men.

There must either be a reform in the service of watchmen or the insurance companies must be excused from paying for them. Scarcely ever is it heard that an incipient fire has been extinguished by the watchman. The underwriters have no proof that he is valuable upon an average. They have the plain theory that he ought to be valuable, but this is about all.

The fatal watchman is an illustration of how what ought to be is not. He stands for a good theory gone wrong. Fire insurance has hard lines with its "good" theories. The watchman theory is like the long-term idea that old flues are less likely to be loose than new ones are, and that the longer a house seasons the safer it is from fire. Also, the "good" theory that because last year's losses were heavy this year's will be light, and that, therefore, this year's premiums ought not to be graduated by last year's losses. The theory is amiable as well as philanthropic, but the losses are as heavy as ever.

Several good theories will have to be abandoned, and it seems as though the watchman theory is one of them.—*Insurance Review.*

FIRES.

GRAIN Elevator, Cincinnati, O.; loss \$25,000.

ELEVATOR, Millersville, Ill., burned; loss \$40,000.

HENNING's flour mill, Goderich, Ont., burned; loss \$6,000.

THE Decatur roller mill, Decatur, Tex., burned; loss \$10,000.

COLUMBIA, (Mo.), Milling Co.'s mill burned Jan. 21st; loss \$75,000.

THE Bowersly Mill, near Rockford, Ont., owned by Thomas Thoms, burned.

ALLIANCE MILL, Greenville, Tex., burned Jan. 20th; loss \$25,000; ins. \$15,000.

W. E. MERKLY & SON's mill, Lebanon, Ky., burned Jan. 28th; loss 15,000; partly insured.

THE Trumpet Flour Mills, Covington, Ky., burned Feb. 5th; loss \$50,000; ins. \$18,000.

J. N. BAUMAN & SON's flour mill, Deep Creek Falls, Wash-

ington, burned Jan. 2d; loss \$12,000.

TWEED, Ontario, flour mill, saw mill and grain elevator, burned Jan. 25th; loss \$62,000.

CHAMPION ROLLER MILL Co.'s mill at Champion, Neb., burned Jan. 18th; loss \$25,000; ins. \$5,000.

BATTERMAN, Ost & Co.'s grist, planing and flour mill at Palatine, Ill., burned Jan.; loss \$16,500.

RAPIDAN MILLING Co.'s flour and oil mill burned at Rapidan, Minn., Jan. 10th; loss \$50,000; ins. \$26,000.

THE Flouring mill near Pinegrove, near Pottsville, Pa., owned by Major Filbert, was burned Jan. 28th. The mill was about 60 years old; but had recently been changed to the roller process; loss \$6,000.

THE flour mill at Wonewoc, Wis., was burned the 15th Feb.; loss \$16,000; ins. \$10,000; Wis. Millers' \$3,000; Concordia, Milwaukee, \$1,500; The mill was formerly owned and operated by George Cooper, one of the best known millers in Wisconsin.

TOTAL FIRE LOSS in the United States and Canada for the month of January foots up a grand total of \$12,500,000.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of January, 1892, is especially reported for the U. S. Miller, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107, Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25c.

No. 466,730—Benton H. Vellines, Norfolk, Va., Centrifugal Separator for Nuts, Grain, etc.

No. 466,571—Alexander Miller, New York, N. Y., Elevating Apparatus. No. 466,526—Chas. A. Kelley, Ripon, Cal., Grain Agitator for Separator Shoes.

No. 466,962—Andrew Hunter, Chicago, Ill., Middlings Purifier.

No. 467,380—Ninan M. Newkirk, Chat-ham, Canada, Fanning Mill.

No. 367,247—George A. Engle, Baxter, assignor of one third to Andrew Engle, Des Moines, Iowa, Mill for Cutting Grain and Making Flour.

No. 467,198—Charles R. Redel, Rochester, Minn., Grain Separator and Cleaner.

No. 467,278—William Deering, Louisville, Ky., Feed Regulator for Mills.

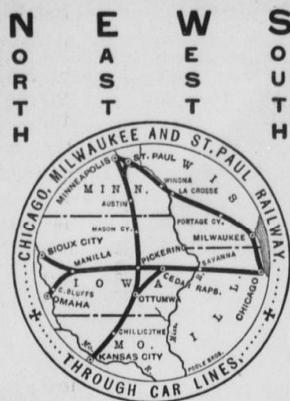
No. 467,325—George W. Waters, Kansas, Ill., Wheat Scourer and Cleaner.

No. 467,712—James B. Alfree, Indianapolis, Ind., Belt Tightener.

No. 467,713—James B. Alfree, Indianapolis, Ind., Roller Grinding Mill.

No. 467,887—Boston S. Constant, Logansport, Ind., Feed Mechanism for Elevators.

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Editorial.

INFORMATION WANTED—

If Samuel Long, Miller, will send his address to the Office, U. S. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis., he will hear something to his advantage.

THE MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

THIS much maligned branch of work undertaken by the executive committee of the "Millers National Association" has proven a greater success, than its most ardent supporters anticipated. We refer our readers to the report of Secy. Barry which shows it to be practically and financially a valuable Auxiliary to its patrons in securing prompt delivery of their shipmints, and worth many times the cost.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many scurrilous and malicious attacks made upon the "Millers National Association" accompanied by the suggestion that it was "unworthy of support" and advising millers against payment of their annual dues, the millers of Minneapolis have come to the front and entered their emphatic protest. At a meeting held Feb. 4th they unanimously resolved to stand by the association, and pay their annual dues. Over 300 drafts on members for annual dues were sent out for collection and the only Minneapolis draft returned unpaid, was that of the

Holly Flouring Mills Chas. Mc. C. Reve, one of the commissioners appointed with W. C. Edgar by the Gov. of Minnesota to take charge of the donations, made by Millers of the country for relief of the starving Russians.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

MESS. Kennett, Hopkins & Co. of Chicago will make application to the listing committee of the New York stock exchange, to have gold bullion listed.—Mr. Kennett in an interview is reported to have said: "The committee will probably refuse the application. Wall street will probably pooh-pooh at it as it did the first effort to list silver. But I am firmly convinced that gold bullion will be a speculative commodity on the stock exchange before the year is out and that there will be a premium bid for it. If the Bland silver bill, which has been favorably reported to the house by the committee, is passed, gold will be at 130." It's about time congress came to its senses. It ought to settle at once the question of currency and the security for its circulation, amend the silver bill or pass a substitute, making pig iron, aluminum, ingot copper, diamonds and any other of the indistructable metals or jewels, a basis for circulation; then pass a law, making it a penal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for stock exchanges or individuals to speculate in either of the commodities except upon an interchangeable basis fixed by law. If speculators will force up the price of gold, let them be obliged to take either of the other equivalents in fulfilment of contract on the basis fixed by Congress. Its about time this monkey work was ended and trade and commerce allowed to settle down into its legitimate channels undisturbed for a short season at least by the constant agitation of political demagogues and silver producers, who seem to have absorbed the idea that the manufacturing industries of the country are only subjects for legalized plunder. We fail to see what rights silver producers have over the miners of iron, copper or tin? Why should not the miner of tin be allowed to take 75 dollars worth of tin to the mint and secure one hundred dollars in currency

from the government as well as the miner of silver? Is not the legitimate being forced out by the exclusive and illegitimate. Its time to call a halt, and the leader that will come forth, equal to the occasion will secure fame and honor.

DECISION IN COCKLE SEPARATOR PATENT SUIT.

AND now comes William E. Lee of Swan Lake, Minnesota, with a suit for infringement of his patent covering a cockle separator, charging C. A. Pillsbury & Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., with damages by reason of such infringement to the amount of \$1600. This case was tried about two years since and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The defendants having found other evidence, such as foreign patents and publications of such value in their bearing upon the case that the court granted a new trial.

The third claim of Lee's patent under which he brings suit is for "the combination of a perforated, revolving cylinder, a trough, and a brush at edge of same," a combination used in cockle separator for more than forty years.

This case came up this morning in the United States District Court of the eastern district of Minnesota, Judge Nelson presiding: trial by jury, not one of whom was a mechanic or ever had any experience with machinery, or professed any knowledge concerning patents or patented devices. Mr. Lee in his direct testimony stated that the brush on the edge of the catch board *saved to the user of this device in a cockle machine, from three to six pounds of wheat in every bushel passing through the machine, by preventing it from being taken up by the cylinder, dropped into the through, and carried off with the cockle.* Upon this evidence of saving [which no miller using a properly adjusted cockle separator has ever experienced] the jury brought in a verdict of \$1600 against the defendant.

On cross examination the plaintiff admitted that only one machine has ever been built by him, and this was burned in his mill shortly after being put in operation.

Mr. W. D. Gray of the Edward P. Allis Co., testified that the

Lee machine as represented in the model presented in court, was not an operative machine, could not be made to work successfully, and contained no new combination or device that had not been known and used many years prior to the issuance of Lee's patent, which was dated October 13, 1874, numbered 155,874, he claiming however, his invention dated back to the winter of '73-'74.

Among other patents put in evidence as covering the claims of Lee were the following American patents: Hancock & Leaman, No. 73,803, dated Jan. 29th, 1868. F. W. Mase, No. 92,073, dated Jan. 29th, 1869.

The Cockle Separator Co. are the owners of the above patents, and under them and other patents have manufactured their machines.

The following patents were also presented in evidence: American patent of Frank C. Miller, No. 142,170, dated Aug. 26th, '73. French patent of Vachon, No. 1767, dated Dec. 24th, '45, covering the perforated cylinder, scraper and catch board with a leather or other flexible substance. French patent of Caranije & Tappez, No. 103,573, dated May 7th, '68. French patent of M. Tarbarry, No. 80,924, dated May 21st, '74.

These patents were all considered by experts who testified as a sufficient answer to establish the invalidity of Mr. Lee's claims.

In addition to the patents named above, the combination of Lee is fully described in a book on milling published by Kick in 1871.

Having heard all the evidence which was so largely against the claims of Lee, we are surprised that the Judge should have allowed the case to go to the jury, who were no more competent to pass upon the merits of the case than so many boys just out of school. The defendants were certainly entitled to a decision on their favor, on the ground, first, that the patent is void; second, that the combination did not constitute an invention; third, a cockle separator can not be built according to Lee's specifications and be put in operation successfully.

Notwithstanding the evidence furnished by the defendants, which was very emphatic

as against the claims of the plaintiff Mr. Lee informed us before the case was argued, "that he would receive a decision in his favor, and before the Saturday night of the following week suits would be brought against every miller who refused to settle promptly with him upon demand."

The first part of Mr. Lee's statement is a reality. He has the decision in his favor, and there is nothing to prevent him from bringing all the suits he may care to, and as rapidly as it may suit his convenience; consequently a bulldozing warfare upon the users of Cockle separators may be expected to prevail throughout the north-west in the near future. The Cockle Separator Co. of Milwaukee, defended this suit, and an appeal is to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals at once. While we are satisfied that Mr. Lee's claims will be thrown out when presented to the court, it will take at least six months to reach a decision. In the mean time it is to be expected the claimant will busy himself bringing suit or forcing settlements with those that can be frightened into a compromise.

We have taken the trouble to get the opinion of a first class patent lawyer, as to the amount Mr. Lee would be entitled to collect under this decision. His opinion is as follows:—"The patent having expired, no bill in equity for an accounting of profits can be filed; and the patentee is limited to his action at law for damages caused by the infringement. My idea is that the utmost rule of damages will only permit the patentee to recover sufficient to indemnify him for the lost he has sustained. As the patentee has never manufactured his device nor has he licensed others generally so as to have been deprived of any profits or royalties by the infringement which he complains of, he is only entitled to nominal damages. As the term is used in law nominal damages means six cents, one dollar, or any merely nominal sum. This is my judgement of what the law really is, and I consider myself supported with a long list of authorities. The profits which the defendants have made by the use of the machine has no bearing what-

ever upon the amount which should be recovered by the plaintiff even if his patent is infringed."

We have just learned that the attorneys in this case have been instructed to carry it to the appellate court of the United States.

What action the Cockle Separator Co. may take toward protecting users of their machines in case they are sued; or what action, if any, the executive committee of the National Association will take toward protecting its members in case suits are brought against them, we are not advised. We would suggest, however, that where parties are sued by Mr. Lee that they immediately notify parties from whom they purchased their machines; and also, in case they are members of the Millers' National Association, that they notify the Secretary, Mr. Frank Barry, of Milwaukee. Under no circumstances would we advise a compromise or partial payment for infringement of the Lee patents.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan'y. 27th, 1892.

MECHANICAL.

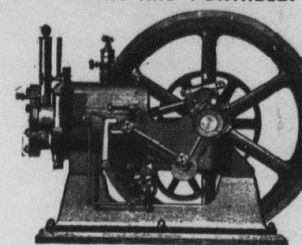
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Milwaukee Notes

WASHBURN OPTION BILL.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will Present their Argument against its Passage—A Strong Memorial to Congress Adopted—E. P. Bacon Chosen to take the Memorial to Washington.

THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting Saturday, February 13th, and adopted a memorial remonstrating against the passage of the Washburn and other option bills.

President E. P. Bacon was selected to go to Washington and present the memorial to Congress. The memorial was read at the noon meeting of the Chamber, and unanimously adopted. The document reads as follows:

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Milwaukee respectfully and earnestly remonstrates against the passage of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Washburn, known as Senate bill 685; the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Hatch, of Missouri, known as H. R. No. 2699, and also the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Pfeffer, known as Senate bill No. 1268, the enactment of any one of which into law would result in the suppression of holding in this country in what is known as contracts for the future delivery of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton coffee, and all other farm products, as well as pork, lard and other products.

The proposed legislation applies to two distinctly different kinds of trading, designated in said bills respectively as "options" and "futures." The first-named is a transaction not regarded as commercial in its character, and is not recognized by the rules of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, nor is it permitted to be practiced in its exchange rooms. We deprecate such "options" as unmercantile, pernicious in their influence, and deserving to be restrained by all the powers of business associations as well as by the authority of the law.

The second-named class of trading, designated as "futures" refers to all contracts or agreements to sell and deliver any grain, provisions, etc., when at the time of making any such contract, the party so contracting (or his principal), is not the owner of the articles so contracted to be sold and delivered. When such ownership cannot be shown to exist, licenses and taxes are proposed, such as would practically prohibit the making of contracts for produce for future delivery. Con-

tracts of this kind as made by the members of this Chamber, and of similar bodies, constitute a specific and binding agreement to make actual delivery of the property so contracted, and to receive and pay for the same, and by means of such contracts, the farmer, the country dealer, the shipper and the exporter are all furnished with very important and necessary aid in their commercial dealings. We believe that even the assumed owners of property, or the prospective producers, who are exempted from the proposed taxes on sales of "futures," would not be benefited by such exemption, by reason of the impossibility of determining, at the time of so contracting, whether the articles, either held in the country or in course of production, are of the kind or grade provided for in the contract made. The exempting from the operation of the proposed laws of a certain class of persons is of itself pernicious, because it is class legislation, which is against public interest. Noman, be he producer or otherwise, should be exempted from the provisions of any laws. Contracts for "futures" are primarily intended to facilitate the legitimate movements of commerce, and by furnishing a means of protection to the producers and handlers of produce from the risks arising from constantly fluctuating prices to lessen the margin required between the producer and the consumer. It is unquestionably true that a vast amount of purely speculative trading is carried on in connection with the business done by actual dealers in produce, and that this speculative trading is sometimes productive of damage to general business, and is disastrous and demoralizing to individuals. If it were possible to distinguish between the trading in products by those who are purely speculators and those who buy and sell as a necessary and proper protection to their business interests, then the question of legislative interference might present a different problem. But no practical suggestion of such possible distinction has yet been made, and we cannot think that the (practical) prohibition of all this class of business would be wise legislation, or fair to the interest of those engaged in the production and handling of farm products. We recognize the evils connected with the excessive speculation, and any proper effort to mitigate those evils should be welcomed by all good citizens, but such efforts should not hamper or destroy the freedom of action required by those who undertake the important and hazardous business of raising and marketing the vast products of

the country. Before the passage of any such legislation, there should be the most thorough investigation into the business transactions likely to be affected by the operation of the proposed laws. The measures are of such wide scope and vital importance that we deprecate hasty legislation thereon, and we respectfully suggest that it would be eminently proper for Congress to appoint a special committee, to be charged with the duty of inquiring into the conditions and workings of the trading in farm products, which committee should hold meetings in the principal commercial centers and agricultural sections of the country—coming in contact with the best business men and producers, and thus acquire that full knowledge of all the points at issue which alone can fit them to recommend what legislation, if any, is necessary or desirable for the interests of the whole people.

The flour production in Milwaukee during January was 210,901 bbls, against 224,800 in December, 155,700 in January of 1891, 138,950 in 1889 and 1889 and 89,250 in 1889.

A NEW railroad company was organized in Chicago to construct a line to be known as the Joliet, DeKalb & Northern. The route is from Joliet to DeKalb, Ill., and thence to Milwaukee, forming an outer Chicago belt for Eastern traffic.

PAUL Teybioki, aged 25 years, while lifting a heavy casting at Allis' foundry, early this morning, fell down. The casting struck him, bruising him badly. He was taken to his home, at 734 Third avenue.

LITERARY NOTES.

"STATION LIFE IN AUSTRALIA," by Sidney Dickinson, describes the patriarchal life on the vast ranches where the industry of sheep-raising is carried on upon a scale which can hardly be imagined. One owner controls ranches greater in area than Belgium, and another has 200,000 acres which carry a quarter of a million of sheep. Still another contains 1,177 square miles. These unusual conditions and possibilities have developed a sort of feudal life which has been embodied in recent fiction by Rolf Boldrewood, the Australian novelist.

It is impossible to secure information as to the total wealth that has accrued to lucky Australian squatters through exceptional circumstances, yet there are many individuals whose present annual income is £10,000 to £100,000, and one pastoral king, who owns some thirty "stations" in Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales, recently informed me that his net profit in 1890 was £192,000.—From "Station Life in Australia," by Sidney Dickinson, in February Scribner.

THE February WIDE AWAKE comes promptly to hand with an exceedingly varied and entertaining list of contents suited to the ages and tastes of all classes of young

people. And the older readers can well profit by the material the WIDE AWAKE offers.

AMONG the important contributions is the last story ever written by Eliot McCormick, one of New York's promising newspaper men, untimely cut off by death scarcely six months since. His story "The Sign of the Prophet Jonah" is bright, natural and entertaining, and will interest every boy and girl who knows and admires Bret Harte's poem about the lost children of Greyport. The pictures in the number are illustrative and characteristic, and the feeling that the children of this generation who have the possibilities of regularly reading so helpful and elevating a magazine as Wide Awake are blessed indeed, is emphasized again by a perusal of the February issue.

Wide Awake is published at 20 cents per number, \$2.40 per year. D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

How the children of a quarter of a century ago would have reveled in such a magazine as St. Nicholas! No doubt the enjoy it to-day, but their palates must be somewhat cloyed, for, like the princes and princesses of the fairy-tails, children are now fed on sweetmeats daily. "Tom Paulding," a story for boys is continued, as is also Mrs. Laura E. Richard's "When I was Your Age". Other interesting features are "A South American Hunt" by Herbert H. Smith, the first of a series of articles on historic dwarfs "Two Girls and a Boy", by the author of "Marjorie and Her Papa". The illustrations, as usual, are numerous and good.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains the beginning of a remarkably attractive series of papers describing a canoe voyage in 1891 down the Danube, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea." The first article of the series is written by Poultny Bigelow, and superbly illustrated from drawings made, during the voyage, by Alfred Parsons and F. D. Millet. Julian Ralph contributes to this number another of his valuable and entertaining papers on the great Northwest, and under the somewhat enigmatical title "A Skin for a Skin," describes the fur-trading industries of British North America and the operations of the once powerful Hudson Bay Company. The article is accompanied by several strikingly original illustrations drawn by Frederic Remington. Another paper of peculiar historic as well as local interest is an account of the "Old Shipping Merchants of New York," written by George W. Sheldon, and appropriately illustrated from drawings by C. D. Gibson and F. H. Schell and from paintings by Eaton and Nagle. A valuable article on "The Royal Danish Theatre," illustrated by Hans Tegner and others, is contributed by William Archer.

THE most timely article in the February Century is the one written by Mr. C. C. Buel, assistant editor of the magazine, which records the results of a personal investigation by him, in behalf of the readers of The Century, into the history, methods, and designs of a just now notorious institution. The title of the paper is "The Degradation of a State; or, the Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery." Mr. Buel goes back to the time when the lottery interests of the country were centered in New York City, and shows the Louisiana Lottery was established for the benefit of New York gamblers and lottery dealers. The article describes the people who have been the chief beneficiaries of this extensive gambling institution, and exposes the methods of bribery and political corruption by which the franchise was obtained, is maintained, and, as is now feared, is to be extended.

Technical.

PAPER ON WHEAT-CLEANING.

BY JOHN.

THE subject presented to your attention in this paper is one of more than ordinary importance to any miller who desires to intelligently understand the science of wheat cleaning. And no miller can afford to clean wheat who does not thoroughly understand this science, for thorough cleaning of wheat reduces the low grades making all grades better, and he is able to compete with mills that do clean their wheat thoroughly.

Having spent the greater part of my life in the interest of milling and cleaning grain, I do not speak theoretically, but from experience in large, as well as small mills. Many persons will tell you that grain must be cleaned to get the best results, but they do not tell you how to do it. Every miller is well acquainted with the different impurities they have to contend with, such as chaff, oats, straws, cockle, seeds, sand etc. Now it is absolutely necessary to get these impurities out, and the only way it can be done without too much waste, is by repeated operations. Please note that all these impurities should be removed before going to the scouring and polishing machines. My experience is, that in order to do this, the wheat should be run first on a separator, that will take out a part of the impurities. This machine should have large separating capacity and should have an even feed to obtain the best results. From this machine the grain might go into a bin for further treatment on finer made separators. By examining the grain, you will now find oats, short straws, some chaff, some small wheat, and some cockle. In order to get this out, it will be necessary to carry the process further to a better class of separators. These should have at least three or four wheat screens, so as to get three or four repeated operations on the screens. As you find it no easy matter to take out short oats and straws, This machine should also have two separations and a seed screen. By now making an examination, you will still find a few impurities, repeat the operation on another separator of the same kind. Of course, I cannot give you the size of perforations of screens, as the grain differs in size but let me say here, it is as necessary to have the screens graded right, as it is to have your bolting machines properly graded, to obtain the best results. You will now find nothing but a few large cockle left, and if enough to do any damage, it will require

a cylinder machine. The wheat should now be in good condition to go to the scourers and polishers. This I consider the most important part of the process. In order to thoroughly scour and polish wheat, it must be done on a smooth surface machine, well ventilated so as to blow out the small particles of dirt, as soon as freed from the berry.

What constitutes a ventilated cylinder? It is one that takes the air into it and drives it through the perforations. In order to get a good ventilated cylinder machine, you must discard all pin or teeth cylinders, for the reason that there is not enough fan action on them. Some manufacturers make a small long cylinder, which is wrong as the stream of grain going through them will be too thick; the smaller the cylinder the thicker the grain. Get a machine with a large cylinder and not over two feet six inches (2 ft. 6 in.) long. Have the capacity in the circumference and you can work on a thin stream. This will enable the air to blow through it at all times.

About the travel of the cylinder. I would cite you to such authorities as Grimes, S. Howes and Morgan. Grimes contends that the periphery of the cylinder should travel from 36,000 to 40,000 inches per minute. Morgan claims 36,000 and S. Howes, who is without doubt the best authority, claims 40,000 to 43,000. Now how are you going to get this travel without a large cylinder. I noticed a machine lately that had a twelve (12) inch cylinder with teeth in that run 600 revolutions per minute without any ventilation whatever. Supposing this to be 36 inches in circumference, multiply this by the revolutions (600) and you will get the travel which is 21,600 inches per minute. Can you expect to get the same results on this machine as on one that travels 40,000 inches per minute?

Now take a machine that has a 36 inch cylinder and you will find you get over 43,000 inches travel running at a low rate of speed of 400 revolutions per minute. In order to get the same travel on the 12 inch cylinder, the speed must be 1200 revolutions per minute.

We will now suppose the small cylinder machine to be 48 inches long. Multiply this by the circumference and the revolutions (600) and you will get 1,036,800 inches scouring surface. We will now suppose the large cylinder to be 32 inches long. Multiply this by the circumference and revolutions 400 and we have 1,382,400 inches scouring surface. Now you will see the stream of grain in the small cylinder is three times as thick as in the large one. Therefore it would require

a machine nearly twelve feet long to do the same work as the one 36 inches in diameter and thirty-two inches long. You will understand that a machine must be made more perfect to travel 40,000 inches per minute than one that travels 21,600. In the small machines you could have the corrugations in the case run length wise but you could not in large machines as it would be liable to break too much wheat traveling 43,000 inches per minute.

I presume this is the reason Morgan and Howes have their perforations and corrugations running around the cylinder.

Now, having an idea of machines, we will go on with the cleaning process. A good machine will scour and polish off the grain at one operation, about one-third of a pound to the bushel. To get good results this operation should be repeated on at least two more machines, which will scour and polish off two-thirds of a pound more, making one pound in all. It will not do to waste this amount by blowing it away as it will be a loss of four and one-half pounds to every barrel of flour. This must be saved by the dust collector and put into the bran. Each of these close scourers should have two good aspirating separations and one cylinder separation in order to remove the scourgings as some will be too large to go through the perforations in the case, such as small oats, hulls and white caps.

In many first class mills the cleaning is carried out still further to a fourth polishing machine or close scourer. I am acquainted with several millers who handle smutty wheat and they sometimes have six operations on that kind of wheat after leaving the separators. I have been asked is there not a point in the process of wheat cleaning that it would not be wise to go beyond? Yes. Don't go beyond a point where the loss from cleaning will be larger than the increased value of your flour.

I will close by making a few suggestions which may be of benefit to you in buying wheat cleaning machinery.

Don't buy a mill separator without three wheat screens a good cockle and seed screen and two good separations. Why? Because you cannot take out oats and short straws on one long screen.

Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine with pins or teeth for beaters. Why? Because part of the wheat will not be acted upon. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine without flat beaters. Why? Because flat beaters act as a fan and force the dust through the perforations. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine without a ventilated cylinder.

Why? Because you cannot clean wheat without taking the scourgings to the fan as fast as loosened from the berry. Don't try to scour wheat unless you have plenty of air going into the cylinders. Why? Because the atmospheric pressure which is about fifteen pounds to the square inch, must be overcome in order to allow the dust to pass through the perforations. Don't buy a machine unless you can adjust the beaters. Why? Because some wheat requires different treatment than other wheat; a certain gauge will not work satisfactory on large and small grain. Don't buy a machine where you cannot duplicate the parts. Why? Because you may break or wear out some part and in that case if you could not get the part, you would have to buy a new machine. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine that has bands or hoops to hold the case together. Why? Because you will have to take the machine down to put on a new case. Don't buy a machine that has cast iron fan arms. Why? Because it may break and you will have to buy an entire new fan. Don't buy a scouring and polishing machine that you have to dam up or choke the grain into. Why? Because wheat cannot be cleaned well on such a machine and it is liable to increase your insurance risk or burn your mill. To insure safety, always have a free discharge machine.

The cleaning of wheat is always an interesting topic to millers and our columns are open for correspondents to give their experiences in this line.—[Ed.]

A new cement is attracting considerable attention in England, owing to its adhering so strongly to iron, wood, and stone. It is made of 20 parts of gas tar, 75 parts of clay and silica earth, and 5 parts of natural sulphates.

To clean a dirty engine, dissolve a pound of concentrated lye in about two gallons of water, and with a mop saturate the engine with the liquid, being careful that it does not get into the oil holes of the journals and bearings. After the lye has eaten all the grease and gum from surfaces, clean perfectly by scraping and brushing, and apply, after the iron is dry and free from grease, a thin coat of lead paint. And after this is thoroughly "set," paint the iron a deep black and varnish heavily — coloring, stripping or decorating, according to taste, can be done afterward. Then the greater part of the works can be easily and quickly cleaned with a dusting brush or cloth, and escaped oil can be mopped off thoroughly with but little trouble.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFT.—Inasmuch as the universal custom is to accept drafts by writing the name across the face, that amounts to a legal acceptance, whether accompanied by words of acceptance or not.—*Fowler v. Gate City Bank*, Supreme Court of Georgia, 13 S. E., Rep. 831.

RESERVATION OF ILLEGAL DISCOUNT BY NATIONAL BANK.—Where a national bank discounts a draft before maturity at an illegal rate of interest and reserves the discount, the borrower receiving the amount of the draft, less the discount received, all interest on such draft accruing prior to maturity will be forfeited by the bank under the United States statute which prohibits a national bank from reserving a greater rate on interest on loans than is allowed by the law of the state where the bank is situated. In such case the statute also operates to destroy the interest-bearing capacity of the draft after, as well as before maturity, and an amount paid on the draft after maturity thereof must be credited on the principal of the draft, without regard to when the interest thereon accrued.—*National State Bank v. Brainard*, Supreme Court of New York, 15 N. Y. Supp. 123.

VALIDITY OF UNION LABEL AS TRADEMARK.—A voluntary and incorporated labor association, whose individual members are engaged at labor for others in this production of articles of merchandise, is not a trader, and therefore cannot assert its label as a trademark. Where such label upon its face shows that it is intended to stigmatize all workmen not members of the union, irrespective of their worth or character, it is one under which a court of equity will not aid in establishing any rights. The local lodge of such union has no right to bring an action on such label at all events; that right rests in the present association.—*McVey v. Brendel*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At. Rep. 912.

SALES ON APPROVAL.—Where goods are not sold absolutely, but are consigned "on approval" the title remains in the seller until the consignee either signifies his acceptance, or makes a payment thereon. Were such goods are sold by the consignee, the seller cannot recover from him as for money had and received, unless he can show the specific amount received for the particular goods sold, and he cannot recover the goods from the purchasers, unless he can show that they had notice of the conditional sale, or facts sufficient to put them upon inquiry.—*Glascok v. Hazell*, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 13 S. E., Rep. 789.

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MUNICIPAL CANVASSERS LICENSE.—A municipal ordinance, "all persons canvassing or soliciting within said city orders for goods, books, paintings, wares, or merchandise of any kind, or persons delivering such articles under orders so obtained or solicited," to take out a license, excepting "persons selling by sample manufacturers or licensed merchants or dealers residing or doing business in said city," is valid exercise of the police power, and is not a interference with interstate commerce.—*City of Titusville v. Brennan*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At. Rep. 893.

ACCEPTANCE OF CHECK IN DEPOSIT.—A bank which receives from a depositor a check drawn on itself by another person, and gives the depositor credit therefor, thereby pays the check, and cannot afterwards deduct the amount of such check from the depositor's account without his consent. A bank may properly refuse to pay a check which will overdraw the depositor's account, though on the bank-books the depositor's balance seems to be larger than the amount of the check because a check of his, paid two days before, had not yet been charged to such depositor.—*American Exchange Nat. Bank v. Gregg*, Supreme Court of Illinois, 28 N. E. Rep. 839.

CONDITIONAL PART PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT.—A bill was rendered, to which objection was made. After the creditor's insistence that the amount is correct, the debtor sent him a check for less than the amount of the bill, expressed upon its face to be "in full satisfaction of account to date." The creditor accepted the check, and credited it upon the amount rendering a statement for the balance. Thereupon the debtor wrote him that he must either accept the money on the condition named, or return it to him. Then the creditor immediately brought suit for the balance unpaid. Inasmuch as he had agreed to no such condition when the check was sent, he had a right to accept it and apply it on the account, and this is not affected by the condition expressed on the check "in full satisfaction of account to date," as that is a question of fact as to whether or not it was. It could only be in "full satisfaction" either by being for the

full amount, or for a less amount to which the creditor had agreed.—*Fuller v. Kemp*, Common Pleas of New York, 16 N. Y. Supp. 158.

OVERCHARGE FOR CARRYING FREIGHT.—A railroad company is required to charge, on interstate traffic, and on traffic within states which have statutes to that effect, a just and reasonable rate for the carriage of freight, and the fact that the charge is contained in its printed schedules, and is charged to all for the same service, is not evidence of its justice or reasonableness. On the question as whether or not a charge is reasonable, the opinion of a person who has no knowledge or experience in the adjustment of freight charges, is not admissible in evidence. The fact that the rate for one commodity is twice that for another which is similar in its nature, and is shipped in the same kind of cars may be considered by a jury in determining whether or not the higher rate is unjust or unreasonable.—*Little Rock & Ft. Scott Ry. Co. v. Bruce*, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 17 S. W. Rep. 363.

INSURANCE.

ADJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE WAIVES BREACH OF CONTRACT.

—Where the adjuster of an insurance company adjusts and compromises a loss, agreeing to pay in a few days the loss as adjusted, the company waives the conditions of the policy, and can not set up a defense to an action by the assured for the sum agreed to be paid by the adjustment. *Wagner v. Dwelling House Ins. Co.*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 22 At. Rep. 885.

ARBITRATION OF INSURANCE LOSS.—After a loss by fire which occasioned a dispute between the insured and the company, an agreement was entered into that the matter should be submitted for arbitration to two persons, naming them, "together with a third person, to be appointed by them if necessary" and providing that the appraisal by any two of them should be binding on both parties. The two persons agreed upon a third, and proceeded to make an appraisal without him, acting upon the assumption that unless they should disagree he was not a necessary party to the appraisal. This was a correct as-

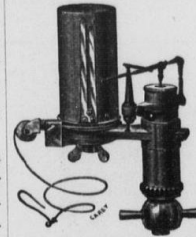
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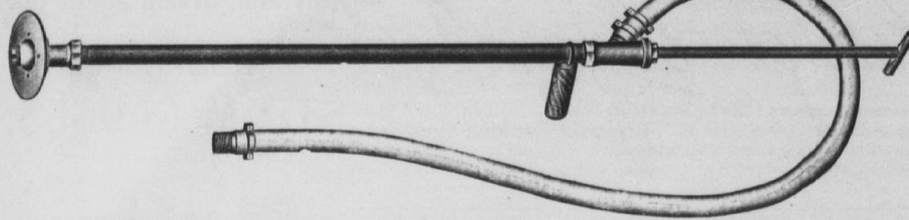
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sumption, and the fact that they agreed upon an umpire before any dispute arose did not deprive them of the right to proceed without him.—*Enright v. Montauk Fire Ins. Co.*, Supreme Court of New York, 15 N. Y. Supp. 892.

ADDITIONAL INSURANCE NOT COMPLETED.—A policy of fire insurance provided that in the event of other insurance without the consent of the defendant the policy should be void. In an action thereon the defendant's agent testified that he had written a second policy for plaintiff in another company, on the same property; had tendered the policy and demanded the premium, which they promised to pay, but that they had failed to do so, and the policy was not delivered. It did not appear that they had requested him to write such second policy. Defendant offered to show that it was customary to write policies and hold them until the premiums were paid; that the second policy was regularly issued, and that after the fire plaintiffs had demanded the policy. This was not sufficient to show a contract for such second policy of insurance.—*Falb v. Phoenix Ins. Co.*, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 13 S. E. Rep. 798.

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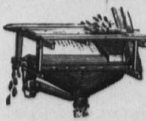
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WANTED—A thorough miller and millwright desires a situation. References furnished if desired. Address, **MILLER & MILLWRIGHT,** Box 123, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A change by a competent miller with 15 years' experience in good mills. Am a young married man, now managing a successful mill. One year in this position; three years in last as foreman of a 150 barrel mill. Have a complete kit of tools, and do repairing. References furnished. Correspondence solicited, from Nebraska especially. Address, **S. C. EARNEST,** St. Joseph, Mo.

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FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT OR MANAGE—By a miller of many years experience in some of the best and largest mills in the states, to rent a good water power roller mill of from 50 to 100 bbls. capacity, or the management of a good mill of from 100 bbls. and upwards for a per cent. of net profit. Can give most reliable parties as reference. Address **MANAGER,** care United States Miller.

FOR SALE—The "PIONEER MILLS," Washington, D. C. This is a 500 barrel full roller mill, built according to the Edw. P. Allis system. First-class water power. Machinery of the most modern and improved patterns. Railway connections first-class. For full particulars address, **AUSTIN HERR,** Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—A 100 barrel full roller steam flouring mill, with feed, cornmeal and buckwheat roller, and with all the latest improved machinery. Situated in an unexpected section in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, on the S. P. R. R., with elevator capacity for storing 150,000 bushels of wheat and 50,000 bushels of oats and barley for feed. This mill must be seen to be appreciated. For information address, **F. BARNEKOFF,** 142 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—The flour mill known as the "MODEL MILLS," Rochester, N. Y., 200 barrels, winter and spring wheat, roller and stone process, modern machinery in good repair, good water power, long lease on easy terms, good custom trade. Must be sold to close an estate. Apply to C. D. Kiehel and John H. Campbell, Executors, 803 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Burr flour, feed, and saw mill; water power, inside city limits, good location for roller mill, and doing a good business. Stock of goods, live stock, or Iowa land preferred. **J. DUNCAN,** Redfield, Iowa.

DEALERS.

H. R. STROEMER,
Grain and Provision Broker,
MACON, GA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Reference: Exchange Bank, or any other bank in Macon.

F. O. TREPAGNIER, EDWARD BRES.
ESTABLISHED 184.
TREPAGNIER & BRES,
DEALERS IN
Provisions and Western Produce,
81 MAGAZINE STREET,
Near Poydras. NEW ORLEANS.

H. W. PARRISH,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Solicits Correspondence looking to the Sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

S. S. LINTON & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
42 Board of Trade, DULUTH.
46 Chamber of Commerce,
MINNEAPOLIS.

ROSS T. SMYTH & CO.,
Grain and Flour Merchants,
17 FENWICK STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

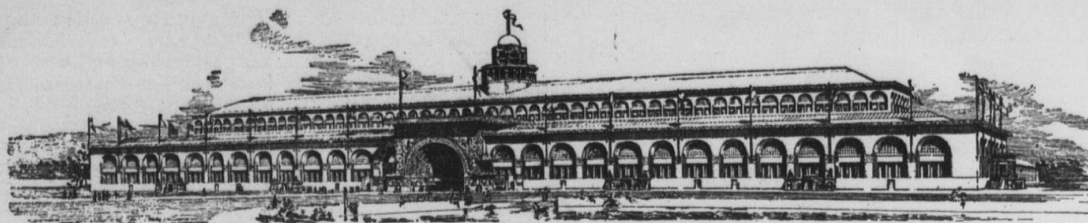
C. CAESAR & CO.,
GRAIN EXPORTERS,
30 North Front St.,
PORTLAND, ORE.

WM. L. BOYD, ALBERT L. BOYD.
WM. L. BOYD & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED,
208 Spear's Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD.

We make a specialty of Flour and Mill Feed. Our trade on the medium and lower grades of Flour by far exceeds the supply at all times. Millers having a surplus would do well in sending samples and consulting us first, before disposing of same. Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES: BALTIMORE BANKS.

ANTON KUFKE, FRANK KUFKE,
RICHARD KUFKE.
ANTON KUFKE & CO., Liverpool
ANTON KUFKE, Glasgow.
FLOUR MERCHANTS.

MOÏSE BERNHEIM,
Wheat Flour, Rye Flour & Wheat
MERCHANT AND BROKER,
37, RUE J. J. ROUSSEAU, PARIS.
Cable Address: Bernemus, Paris.
1880 Riverside Code used.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

FORMING the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition is a group of edifices of which the Transportation Building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines buildings. Facing eastward, it commands a view of the floral island and an extensive branch of the lagoon.

The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building forms the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single-arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the Golden Door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinate colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues.

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions; the middle one rises

much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clear-story. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

The transportation exhibits naturally include everything, of whatever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in Class G of the Official Classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects.

MARKETS, CROPS AND STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in country elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas are estimated at 11,671,000 bushels, a decrease of 163,000 bushels.

The amount of wheat in store in this country and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains, on the 15th inst., was 41,795,991 bushels, against 23,167,188 bushels in the corre-

sponding time last year, 50,072,805 bushels in 1890, 33,457,333 bushels in 1889, 39,429,237 bushels in 1888, and 59,653,726 bushels in 1887.

A SAN Francisco dispatch says wheat is very strong and advanced 10c during the past five days and 2c more yesterday under a brisk demand from France, while offerings are light, the surplus being about gone. Paris cables confirm the reports of damage sent out Saturday.

THE Secretary of the New York Produce exchange gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

| | Feb 13, 1892. | Feb. 6, 1892. | Jan. 30, 1892. | Feb. 14, 1891. |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat, bu. | 41,795,991 | 43,100,682 | 43,122,254 | 23,167,953 |
| Corn, bu. | 9,851,549 | 8,583,839 | 7,386,516 | 2,400,807 |
| Oats, bu. | 3,773,128 | 3,721,105 | 3,572,319 | 2,922,461 |
| Rye, bu. | 1,996,033 | 2,039,398 | 2,061,126 | 396,883 |
| Barley, bu. | 1,567,407 | 1,620,785 | 1,550,551 | 2,363,643 |

CLEARANCES from New Orleans to-day, February 15th, include 117,000 bushels wheat and 95,000 bushels corn. Private cables reported European markets firm and the demand generally fair. At New York exporters bought 64,000 bushel wheat yesterday morning and 152,000 late Saturday.

THE tone of European advices was favorable and English markets were higher. London cargoes being quoted at 3@6d per quarter above Saturday's figures. At the close, Liverpool and continental markets, too, were higher, and export orders, were being received of the 15th.

THERE was a decrease of 1,359,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat last week, against a decrease of 191,221 bushels the corresponding week of 1891, a decrease of 680,254 bushels in 1890, a decrease of 731,954 bushels in 1889, a decrease of 725,983 bushels in 1888, and a decrease of 1,595,522 bushels in 1887, 1,297,008 bushels of corn and 32,000 bushels of oats.

THE Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of British grain trade says: English wheats have recovered 6s. Trade at the rise is very slow. Foreign wheats are less depressed. The continent is buying freely of California, Argentine and Indian at 6d advance. California sold at 39s6d and

American red winter 37s6d. Flour quiet; supplies are abundant. Corn is weak; new American sold at 29s5d; barley and oats firm. At to-days market the tone was generally better. English and foreign wheats rose 3d and corn, oats and grinding barley 3d. Flour was weak at 26s6d. Beans and peas are quiet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Bank of Germany holds \$200,000,000 of bullion in gold and silver.

BRAZIL has 200,000 square miles more of territory than the United States.

A WATCH beats 157,680,000 times in a year. In the same length of time the wheels travel 3,558 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

THE Bank of England, which is the greatest depository of bullion in the realm, holds at ordinary times in its vaults \$125,000,000.

INVESTIGATIONS are being made by a German capitalist for the establishment of a \$100,000 factory in Galveston, Texas, to manufacture Nottingham lace.

ONE modern shoe-pegging machine will peg two pairs of women's shoes per minute, cutting its own pegs from strips of white birch at the same time. — *The Engineer*, N. Y. City.

THE largest siphon, probably, is on the levee between McKinney lake and the Mississippi river. The main pipe is two feet in diameter and 216 feet in length, and it has a discharging capacity of 26,000,000 gallons a day.

No animal has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot or limb. The horse is one-toed, the ox is two-toed, the rhinoceros is three-toed, the hippopotamus is four-toed, the elephant and hundreds of other animals are five-toed.

THE difference in length of the cables in the East River Bridge, Brooklyn, when the thermometer registers zero and when it registers 100 degrees above, is 2 feet and 4 inches. The difference in the rope which hauls the cars is 7 feet 6 inches.

CAWKER'S FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR DIRECTORY.

BEFORE another issue of the UNITED STATES MILLER part of CAWKER'S FLOUR MILL DIRECTORY will be in press. It is not only desirable but necessary for parties interested that they should be represented in this issue of the directory, the most complete and perfect edition that has ever been presented to the milling industry of this country.

We call attention to the following important features: All parties desiring to have their names appear in this directory in **full face type** can do so by subscribing for the UNITED STATES MILLER for one year, sample of which will be promptly sent on application. Every miller, millwright, mill machinery manufacturer, flour and grain dealer, exporter, foreign and domestic buyer, in short, every one connected with the manufacture and sale of flour, linseed or cotton seed oil, corn meal or oat meal, and all dealers in grain, flax, or cotton seed, and mill building, is directly interested in having his firm name or business represented in the directory, as we propose to make this the standard publication pertaining to the milling industry of America. Therefore all parties who have not been notified to present their names or the names of their firms by mail or otherwise, will please do so in response to this notice.

Every mill furnisher, builder of special machinery used in the building of first class mills should advertise his wares in this issue. Estimates and prices upon application.

More benefit will be derived from having proper representation in the directory than most millers imagine, for the reason that every inventor or builder of new and improved machinery pertaining to the milling industry, will secure a copy of the directory for the purpose of placing their inventions and manufactures before the milling public; consequently every firm represented in the milling directory will be advised of all the new and improved machinery placed on the market for the purpose of improvement in the art and science of milling.

Millers, manufacturers, and flour buyers, dealers in grain, millrights, and others should arrange at once for advertising space. For further particulars address,

S. H. SEAMANS, Publisher,
30 Loan & Trust Bldg.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

MILL AND ELEVATOR ITEMS.

HANOVER, N. C., will have a corn-meal mill.

VERNON, Texas, will have a new flour mill.

A FLOUR mill will be erected at Dickson, Tenn.

MANGUM, TEXAS, is going to build a flour mill.

ROWAN, N. C., will build a flour and corn mill.

A GRIST mill will be constructed at Sample, Ky.

A GRIST mill will be constructed at Bradford, Fla.

MECHANICSTOWN, Md., is going to build a flour mill.

A ROLLER mill will be constructed at Jefferson, Tenn.

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., is going to have a flour mill.

THE Gulf City (Ala.) Oil Mills will be rebuilt within sixty days.

SILVER City, N. C., will build a flour mill. Address W. S. Fox.

A mill will be reconstructed at Hale's, Va. Address D. S. Hale.

A cotton seed oil mill will be constructed at Farmerville, Texas.

QUEEN City, Texas, will build a grist mill. Address J. J. Casey.

GARLAND, Ala., will have a grist mill. Address W. J. Nicholson.

A MILL is to be built at Sequachee, Tenn. Address Roger Bros.

COVINGTON, Va., is going to have a corn mill. Address E. M. Nettlen.

JONESBORO, Ark., desires to build a flour mill. Address A. L. Krewson.

BLINFIELD, W. Va., will have a roller mill. Address Garoh & McCue.

A CORN mill will be built at Oakalla, Texas. Address F. N. McBryde.

A FLOUR mill will be established at Magnolia, Ark. Address J. Brewer.

A GRIST and cotton mill will be built at Dalton, Ark. Address T. J. McIlroy.

A CORN mill will be established at Wayland, Texas. Address A. J. Harden.

A ROLLER mill will be constructed at Carrsville, Ky. Address Dr. Clements.

A mill will be constructed at Beecham, Ala. Address Emmanuel Laminach.

It is reported that a flour mill will be erected at Timberville, Va. Address C. Driver.

A FLOUR mill will be erected at Henderson, Ky. Address Stapp Bros., Corydon, Ky.

WHITE Mills, Ky., will build a roller mill. J. D. Richardson & Son can give information.

THE Buena Vista Flouring Mill at Milton, W. Va., is being overhauled.

THE Mill of J. P. Frieson & Sons, Greston, Man., has been increased to 125 bbls. capacity.

P. REILLY's new roller process flour mill, at Chester, Pa., is about completed using Butler rolls.

THE M. E. Burke Milling Company of Mt. Victory, Ohio, was incorporated Feb. 5th, with capital of \$30,000.

THE Hickman Mills near Ridley Park, Pa., destroyed by fire last summer have been rebuilt upon the roller plan.

THE Ruplinger Stave and Heading Company of Loyal, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

THE Clemens Flour Mill at Benson, W. Va., has been overhauled to the Roller system. Capacity, 25 barrels per day.

THE Grampian Hills Flour Mill at Pennville, Pa., has started up under the management of C. A. Ward, Grampian Hills, Pa.

A WYOMING Co. man has made a proposition to erect a \$10,000 flour mill at Bergin, Genesee Co., N. Y., with a capacity of 50 bbls. if the village will raise \$1,500 and give to him after the mill is in running order.

F. GODDARD & SONS, flour-millers of St. Louis, Mo., have filed an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Charles Parsons, president of the State Bank, assignee. Liabilities are estimated at \$120,000, with assets \$97,095.48. Manipulation of the wheat market of late, preventing profit-making, is given as the cause.

THE Rice Mill trust has been formed at New Orleans, La. The deal between the Syndicate and mill-owners was consummated this morning, Feb. 3, and the trust will be in operation in forty-eight hours. In fact the syndicate, it is stated, has already assumed control. Every one of the thirteen rice mills have joined the trust. At present only a few of the modern mills will be operated.

J. A. McANULTY COMPANY.—J. A. McAnulty of Minneapolis, Minn., has joined forces with W. W. Jones, of Philadelphia, and David L. Hamaker, of Manheim, Pa., under the firm name as above, to manufacture special milling machinery, among which are McAnulty's Air Purifier, Automatic Force Feeders, Seed Scalpers and Graders, and flour Mill Supplies. The factory will be located at Manheim.

WORTH KNOWING.

If a poison has been accidentally swallowed, instantly drink a pint of warm water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of salt and one or two of mustard. A half-glass of sweet oil will rend many poisons harmless.

LARGE wheat seed, weighing sixty-four pounds to the bushel, in four separate sowings in England, was the first to sprout, was taller, made better growth, and averaged ten bushels per acre more than the smaller seed that weighed only forty pounds.

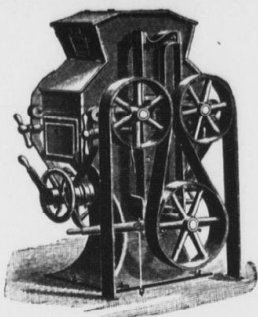
RUBBER FOOT FEVER.—If a man has a corn, says the *India Rubber World*, it can be removed, but if he is suffering from rubber foot fever, no chiropodist can help him, and the only thing to prescribe is liberal bathing of the feet and removal of the cause. Rubbers should only be worn to keep wet out, and they should be removed the moment the wearer gets indoors. Failure to note this gives a man wet feet in a far

worse sense than if he had waded through mud ankle deep. It was the trouble resulting from forcing the perspiration to soak the stockings and keep the feet perpetually damp that drove rubber-soled boots out of the market. Even loose rubbers are a source of danger and the cause of many more serious colds than they avert.

A NEW artificial stone, recently devised in Germany, is prepared as follows: ten parts of silicic acid, powdered and freed from impurities, are mixed with 90 parts of water and 100 of quicklime, all by weight. One hundred parts of the product are mixed with 100 parts of sand and five parts of magnesia or fluorspar, and the mass moulded as desired. The articles are allowed to dry for 12 to 24 hours, and subjected to steam pressure under 10 atmospheres pressure for 48 to 72 hours, after which they are treated with boiling saturated calcium chloride solution at a pressure of 10 atmospheres for 6 to 12 hours. They may then be dried by air or the circulation of steam. Marble, magnesia, magnesium, limestone, etc., may be substituted for the sand. The stones thus formed are said to resemble marble, sandstone, granite, etc., closely, to be fireproof, and to resist the action of the weather as well as natural stones.

WAY TO MAKE CHEAP FUEL GAS.—A special telegram from Springfield, Ohio, says: "The details of a new process for making fuel gas from coal at a cost of not exceeding 5 cents a thousand, have been made public in this city. The introduction of the process, which is the invention of a Bostonian, is destined to make a revolution in the fuel supply of the country. An experimental plant has been erected in Marysville, Ky., and as alleged several successful tests have been made. The basis of the process is the introduction of the coal into a perfectly sealed cupola. The bed of coal is then kept at incandescent heat, and the volatile product thrown off as monoxide gas. The heat in the cupola is maintained at 2,500 Fahrenheit, and steam is put through a pipe just above the body of glowing coals in the cupola though not coming in contact with the coals or coke.

The capacity of the machine is 1,000 cubic feet per minute, or 1,440,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hour. The gas can easily be converted into illuminating gas. A number of scientists have investigated the process and the gas has actually been made for 5 cents per thousand. Several cities are investigating the process, and the city of Marysville, Ky., has granted a franchise to supply the town with this gas."



THE KEYSTONE

4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

Our Flour Surpasses All Competition, and the Mill Exceeds Guaranteed Capacity.

BATAVIA, I.A., Oct. 16, 1890.
THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: I have been running my mill one week, and am well pleased with its work. Our flour surpasses all competition, and we have upwards of a dozen different brands to compete with. I am more than well pleased with the machinery and millwright work and the results attained. The mill exceeds the capacity guaranteed, and we make less than 2 per cent of low grade. Wishing you the success that you deserve, I am,
Very truly yours,
J. A. PAYNE.

We are Highly Pleased With Your Machines and System of Corn Milling.

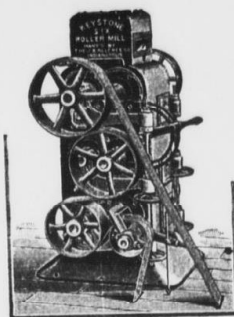
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 27, 1890.

THE J. B. ALLFREE COMPANY, CHY.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 21st inst. would say we are highly pleased with your machines and system of corn milling placed in our mill. The Allfree Corn Meal Purifier is the Prince of meal machines; it makes perfect separations, purifies and cleans the grits without waste, runs without noise and don't require any bracing.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. E. BUSBY & CO.



THE KEYSTONE

6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

Address, THE J. B. ALLFREE MFG. CO., 76 to 86 SHELBY ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO. Limited.

15 PARK ROW, - - NEW YORK.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers in the U. S. of

Vulcanized Rubber Fabrics

FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Rubber Mats, Rubber Matting and Stair Treads.

RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE

SALESROOMS:

ATLANTA, 16 Decatur Street.
BALTIMORE, 12 North Charles Street.
BOSTON, 32 Summer Street.
BUFFALO, 124-128 Washington Street.
CHARLESTON, 100 Meeting Street.

CHICAGO, 151 Lake Street.
DENVER, 100 1/2 17th Street.
DETROIT, 16-20 Woodward Avenue.
GRAND RAPIDS, 4 Monroe Street.

KANSAS CITY, 133 West 12th Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, 28 South 2d Street.
NEW ORLEANS, 8-12 N. Peters Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 308 Chestnut Street.
ST. LOUIS, 616 Locust Street.

European Branch, 98 and 100 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.



THE DUNLAP BOLT

FOUR SIZES.

*** IT IS NOT A CENTRIFUGAL REEL. ***
IT IS A BOLTER AND DRESSER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 11, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs: Please ship as soon as possible, 4 Dunlap Bolts the same as the last one. This is about the "Boss" Bolt after all and we will want more of them after awhile. Yours truly,

KING'S CO. MILLING CO.,

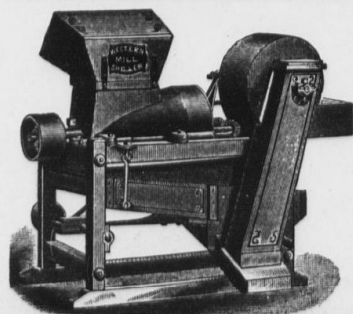
John Harvey, Head Miller.

BUNKER HILL, ILL., May 28, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Your Mr. Deobold has remodeled our mill, using two of your No. 3 Dunlap Bolts to reduce our Patent and Bakers. Have been running a week and find we can make 50 per cent. Patent, 42 per cent. Extra Fancy and 8 per cent. Low Grade. Our mill was rebuilt two years ago and it has never given satisfactory results until now. Yours very truly,
Wise, Mercer & Co.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.



"WESTERN" MILL SHELLE.

The Most Compact, Durable, Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.

Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public

Please mention this paper.

Write for full particulars to

Manufacturers of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery.

UNION IRON WORKS,

DECATUR, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1846

J. B. A. KERN & SON Merchant Millers

Capacity 2,000 Barrels per Day.

MILWAUKEE,

Manufacturers of Choice Minnesota and Dakota Hard Wheat Flour.

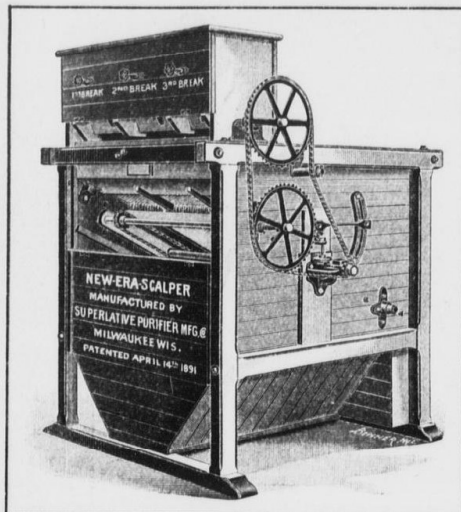
WIS.

RYE FLOUR

We Invite Correspondence from Cash Buyers.

By most approved roller process, guaranteed the best and purest rye flour manufactured.

THE LATEST IMPROVED NEW ERA SCALPER



THE improvements in milling made by the Sieve Scalper over the Reel Scalper is generally acknowledged. It occupies small space, requires little power, and does not scour and pulverize stock.

The above machine is the result of three years' practical experience with Sieve Scalpers, improvements being made as their advantages became apparent, until we now have the most perfect scalping device ever offered millers.

Prices are Way Down. ✕ Results Guaranteed.

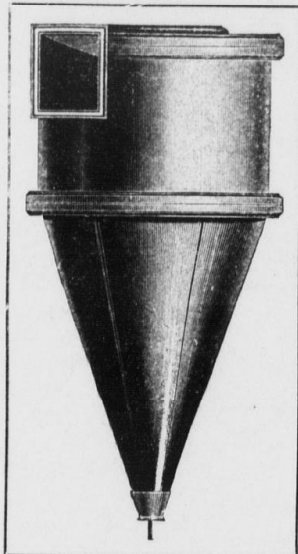
For Catalogue, Prices, Etc., Address,

SUPERLATIVE • PURIFIER • MFG. • CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The : Vortex : Dust : Collector

Known and Recognized as the Best Collector

for all uses on the market.



Built in first-class style. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Trial Allowed.

PRICES LOW.

Fully protected by patents.

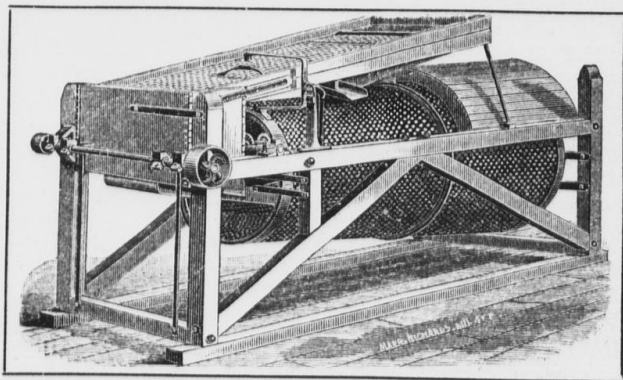
It infringes on no other machine, and we guarantee indemnity against patent suits.

THE merits of this Collector are shown by our constantly increasing trade among both millers and mill furnishers. No inferior machine could show such results after three years of trial.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS,

VORTEX • DUST • COLLECTOR • CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The : Kurth : Cockle : Separator



If you want anything in the line of a Cockle Separator, we can furnish it. We manufacture machines with reel or with shaking grader, and also without any grader.

FURNISHED WITH EITHER STEEL OR ZINC CYLINDERS.

There are far more Cockle Separators of our make in operation and giving satisfaction than all other makes combined. Draw your own conclusions.

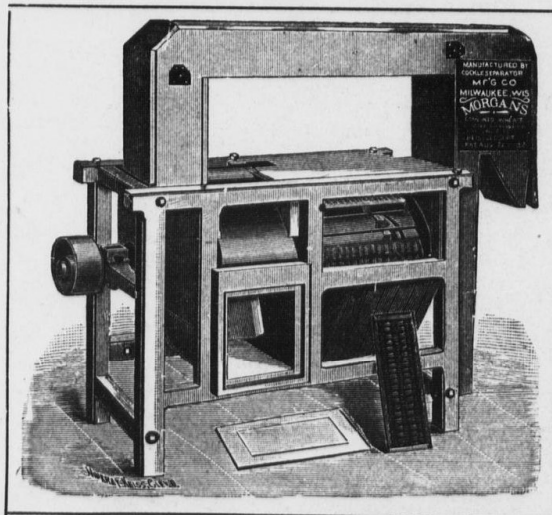
Prices are way down, and NOW is the time to buy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ✕ TRIAL ALLOWED.

FOR CATALOGUE, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS,

Cockle Separator Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE • MORGAN • SCOURER.



THE MOST THOROUGH AND RELIABLE SCOURER MANUFACTURED.
We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION and allow trial.

Not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST. Prices are way down so that we are offering a FIRST-CLASS SCOURER at lower prices than are asked for inferior machines.

CONSULT : YOUR : OWN : INTERESTS
AND : GET : OUR : PRICES : BEFORE BUYING.

Cockle Separator Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.